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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 5, 1902.

IT DOESN'T MATTER.

A number of our non-"Mormon" friends in the First precinct who voted for Prof. Byron E. Cummings, are annoyed over the statements of an afternoon yellowgram, that the gentleman was "the Church candidate, and his opponent represented the non-'Mormon' sentiment." Also over the grossly untruthful account it gave of the proceedings at the polling place in the city and county building. If it had not been for the support Mr. Cummings received from non-"Mormon" voters, he would probably have been defeated; while, on the other hand, if a number of "Mormons" had not voted for Mr. Eyer, his total would have been very much smaller. To say there was any "Church candidate" is a positive falsehood, and to make Mr. Eyer the representative of the numerous non-"Mormons" who voted against him, is equally untrue and grotesquely absurd. But our friends on either side of the religious question need not worry over the misrepresentations complained of, considering their source. Few people who think read anything more than its ill-poster headlines, and nobody of any consequence believes what it says.

RUSSIA MUST PAY.

The international court of arbitration at the Hague has rendered another decision in favor of the United States. This time Russia has been condemned to pay damages to the amount of over \$100,000, for the seizure of American vessels supposed to have been engaged in unlawful seal fishing. The vessels were the schooners James Hamilton Lewis, C. H. White, Kate and Anna, and the whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon. The seizure was made in 1891, but it was not until almost ten years later that arbitration was agreed on. The case has now been decided.

The Russian government had admitted the illegality of the seizure of the Cape Horn Pigeon and the Kate and Anna, and signified its willingness to pay about \$50,000 for these two vessels. The court awarded only \$10,000 for these two, but condemned Russia to pay \$90,000, or more, for the Lewis and the White which Russia contended were trespassing in Russian waters. The award settles a point of importance. The United States contended that no country had jurisdiction any further than a marine league from the coast, and the judge said:

"The arbitrator considers that the argument of the defendant in claiming that warships should be permitted beyond territorial waters to chase a vessel whose crew has been guilty of unlawful fishing in these waters or on territory of the state is not in conformity with lawful principles. The reason is that the jurisdiction of the state extends only to the limits of its territorial waters unless this rule has been abrogated by special treaty."

That seems to establish the principle that although a warship may seize a vessel trespassing in foreign waters, yet the warship may not hunt a vessel outside the territorial waters, even if the crew has been trespassing.

It is a question, though, whether the award is of much financial benefit to this country, although it will be most welcome to the owners of the vessels. It appears that in 1894 American vessels and some Canadians were seized by American authorities under a similar misapprehension of extent of jurisdiction. The owners of these American vessels may now come and claim damages from our own government. We cannot very well exact damages from a foreign government and refuse to pay our own citizens under similar circumstances.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The so-called American "invasion" of Canada appears to have assumed considerable proportions. According to estimates by the minister of the interior, no less than 30,000 emigrants have moved from the United States to Canada during this year, and the land bought by Americans amounts to about ten million acres.

This movement is said to have attracted attention in Great Britain, where it is looked upon as a menace. The American emigrants, says the Economic Review, go there thoroughly imbued with the Monroe doctrine and determined to become the controlling political quantity. But there is little ground for fear in this direction. The probability is that a great many of these "American" emigrants are foreigners who see a better chance of making homes in Canada than in this country. They are not imbued with the Monroe doctrine. They will make as good Canadian subjects as they would have made American citizens. Others may be American citizens, who go north instead of following the current westward. But they are not political agitators. They go to Canada to make homes and secure for themselves economic independence.

Canada has an enormous tract of land that is but waiting for the industrious farmer to come and cultivate it. There

are some 200,000,000 acres still open to settlement, and it is but natural that American enterprise should be alive to the possibilities there, without having any intention of becoming the political master of the country. The American "invasion" is, in fact, no invasion at all. It is a movement of immigration, such as has been going on for years in the world, from one place to another. It is a movement that will benefit Canada.

While there is no danger to our northern neighbor from this country, there is some ground for uneasiness in the claims that the Canadians are making in the so-called Alaska boundary dispute. Great Britain has better look into that matter, and prevent a dispute that might become serious. For it appears from all accounts that if any trouble is to arise, it may arise from that quarter, and not on account of immigration.

A contributor to the New York Tribune explains what he conceives to be the true inwardness of this "boundary" dispute. In brief he sets forth that this dispute was settled long ago by treaty, but that Canadian schemers now are trying to obtain a harbor on the Lynn canal. This canal is an estuary, broad and deep, like the lower Hudson or the Delaware. It traverses southern Alaska, and is the chief artery of commerce. It is the thoroughfare by which all traders, miners and travelers reach the valley of the Yukon, unless they make a 2,000-mile voyage around by the ocean.

The harbor they covet is also a strategic point of the greatest value. It is surrounded by mountain heights, which, when fortified, would render it impregnable. In a word, what they want is to establish a naval and commercial port for Great Britain, resembling Gibraltar or Aden—and to establish it in the heart of an American territory. They would cut Alaska territory in two parts, with British forts and custom houses between, controlling their intercourse with each other and with the outside world.

If this is a true statement of that boundary dispute, it is not a boundary question at all, but one of Canadian invasion of American territory for commercial and strategic purposes. To persist in this, would be dangerous. American "invasion" of Canada, in the form of farmers coming to buy land is no problem at all, as compared to the Canadian scheme on the Lynn canal. The latter may need looking after.

DO METALS LIVE?

A Hindu savant, educated in England, has been conducting some interesting experiments, by which he thinks he has established that metals may be put in the class of living things. The gentleman, Professor Jagadis Chunder Bose, while experimenting with receivers for wireless telegraphy conceived the idea of constructing organs in imitation of human sense organs, and it appears when they were subjected to certain outside influences, they responded much in the same manner, as shown by the records made by the electric apparatus. When the metals were "pinched," they twitched, just as a living muscle will do, and the records made by muscles and metals were almost identical. Then the metals show fatigue, when long excited, and a period of rest revives them. Even a tepid bath is said to prove helpful.

Still more wonderful, it is claimed that the experiments have proved that metals can be poisoned. The account, as quoted in the Literary Digest, says that a piece of metal which was exhibiting electric twitches was poisoned. It seemed to pass through an electric spasm, and at once the signs of its activity grew feeble, till it became rigid. A dose of some antidote was next applied; the substance began slowly to revive, and after a while gave its normal response once more!

Such experiments cannot fail to attract attention. It is quite possible that the lines drawn between organic and inorganic matter is, after all, like the geographic lines that are supposed to divide the earth into sections, arbitrary and imaginary, rather than real. In nature all is unity. The two extremes on the scale are joined together through an infinite variety, all of which are so intimately blended at the edges, that finite mind can hardly conceive of where the one ends and the other commences. As with the light rays and sound waves, so with the manifestations of life. And viewed in the light of the very newest thought, the statement that the earth is a "living" being is not absurd. For life means the capability of growth, development, decay, death and recovery, and all this is clearly attributable to the earth. The earth, too, will "perish," but there will be new heavens and a new earth.

A SOLAR MOTOR.

The Boston Post tells of a mill run by a solar motor, at Hyde Park, Mass. That is something new, and deserves a passing notice. Since the coal strike, many schemes and devices have been thought of to get along without the precious fuel, and this is said to be the first instance of applying solar heat to the machinery of a saw mill.

The motor, the account says, consists of an immense concave reflector, mounted on two towers of iron, the rear one about thirty-six feet from the ground and the front one about eight. The top rim of the reflector itself is about forty-five feet above the ground, and has a diameter of thirty-six feet on the outside and narrows to a diameter of eighteen feet five inches on the inside or bottom. It is lined with 200 mirrors made by a German process and backed with wire netting and cloth. These mirrors are arranged in six horizontal rows, and the rays of the sun are reflected by them upon a large boiler, supported in the center of the reflector. This boiler has a capacity of about ninety gallons, is fed by an automatic pump and is tested to 200 pounds to the square inch. It weighs about eight tons and is of peculiar construction, the lower part being composed of a series of three copper coils, upon which the heat rays concentrate. To prevent radiation and protect them from the action of the wind, these coils are covered by an insulating jacket. It is so arranged that the influence of the six rows of mirrors is evenly distributed

among the coils, two rows concentrating upon each one of them.

It is claimed that on a bright day, these mirrors produced heat equal to 1,202 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is believed that still greater heat can be produced. The reflector is kept in focus with the sun by automatic clockwork. The motor, it seems, is to be sent to California, and others are under construction. It is easy to understand that this kind of machine will be very popular in places with an abundance of sunshine. The one at Hyde Park is about fifteen horse power, which can be generated at practically no expense, save that of construction and attendance. Water for steam is cheap and the sun does the rest.

THE UTAH SENATORSHIP.

The following terse and pertinent paragraphs on the question involved in the varying comments of different newspapers, appear in the columns of the Denver Post of last Sunday.

"Something very like a tempest in a teapot is being raised over the announcement that Apostle Smoot is likely to be chosen as one of Utah's representatives in the United States Senate.

"Among certain misguided, but doubtless well intentioned persons the demand is already being made that the Senate shall refuse to seat him if elected.

"In support of this demand the precedent established in the case of the Greenman-elect Roberts is referred to. But, unfortunately for the argument of those who would exclude Apostle Smoot, the two cases are in no wise analogous.

"Mr. Roberts was excluded solely upon the ground that he was a polygamist. "Apostle Smoot is not and never has been charged with thus violating the federal law of his country. The most that can be said of him in this respect is that he is a Mormon. He is not and never has been a polygamist.

"This being the case, he is as much entitled to a seat in the United States Senate as any other man whom the people of Utah might choose to elect.

"There is no more reason why a Mormon should not sit in Congress than there is why a Methodist, a Baptist, a Presbyterian or any other sectarian should not sit there.

"A man's religion does not and should not disqualify him for any office under this government.

"Religion is a matter of conscience alone.

"Whether or not Apostle Smoot is a man qualified for senatorial duty, The Post has no means of judging. But that matter it conceives to be one in which the people of Utah are alone concerned. If they choose to elect him as their representative, the incident closes at that point.

"There is some disposition manifest, particularly in certain eastern religious circles, to revive the agitation against Mormonism.

"It should be discontinued. The warrant for such warfare died with the death of polygamy.

"The latter is no longer a tenet of the Mormon creed. It exists only in extremely infrequent and isolated cases, and will die with the generation that has abandoned it.

"Interference now will only serve to fan the embers of a rapidly disappearing fire."

Anti-imperialism may not be dead but it is of such small importance that it might as well be.

Colombia will never be able to see through this canal business until Uncle Sam builds it.

Logically the omnibus statehood bill should be sent to the committee on interstate commerce.

J. P. Morgan will float the beef merger. And he will not use a cattle ship, either.

A little more lowering of the price of silver and the "dollar of our daddies" will look like thirty cents.

The men who held up the Pocatello Eagle saloon were merely after the quarter eagles, eagles and double eagles.

Chicago is still behind New York. The number of victims of the Lincoln hotel fire was much less than that of those who perished in the Park Avenue hotel fire.

In all the talk about reform in football no one seems to have suggested the idea that it should be played with club feet.

The German reichstag is following the bad example of the Austrian reichsrath in the matter of creating tumultuous scenes. It even bids fair to take the lead.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent unqualifiedly endorses the Point Loma school. This is a direct official slap in the face of the autocrat Gerry and his society. And that is little less than treason.

Had people, about a quarter of eleven this morning turned their eyes towards Ensign Peak they would have seen a strange sight—a very beautiful rainbow. A rainbow in the north is very rare if not unique.

Mr. Justice Holmes says the casualties of football are a small price to pay for a sturdy race. Then upon what a very few people the propagation of a sturdy race depends, there being one football player to every hundred thousand of inhabitants.

Judge Gray and the members of the coal strike commission are becoming restive under the protracted hearings on operators' and miners' grievances. If some sort of closure is not provided, this "rag chewing" (for such it is to a greater or less extent) will be interminable. Cumulative testimony adds length not strength to evidence.

Senator Elkins has assured the President that he will vote for a proper reciprocity measure with Cuba. This practically means a cessation of the opposition to reciprocity with the new republic. Mr. Roosevelt has been most tenacious in his advocacy of Cuban reciprocity, having urged it in and out of season. At last it looks as though he were to see his hopes, in this particular, realized.

The attack in the federal courts on the grandfather clause of the Virginia constitution is to be led by John S. Wise, assisted by John G. Carlisle. That a son of Henry A. Wise, under whom, as governor of Virginia, John Brown was executed, should be defending the rights of negroes seems very strange, but is most gratifying and shows how

great has been the change of sentiment in the Old Dominion.

Order No. 7, dated Oct. 31, 1902, directing that the present third class at the Annapolis naval academy be graduated upon the completion of the annual examination in June, 1904, and that after, the course for midshipmen at the academy should, until further orders, be a three-year course instead of four years, has been revoked by direction of the navy department. That is right and proper, but the order never should have been made for it was flying in the very face of the law which prescribes the course of study. Then the reduction of a year in the course was of itself a very bad thing.

PRESIDENT ELLIOT'S VIEWS.

Boston Herald.

President Elliot's allusion to the resources of the telephone nowadays, in all departments of human endeavor, is a forcible reminder of the great and growing uses of that invention. According to him it provides an invaluable facility for all the great combinations of men, and is of peculiar advantage to the big speculators, the ward politicians and the walking delegates, chiefly for the reason that it leaves no record. It brings everybody ear to ear, and nobody ever hears. How true, now that we are reminded of it!

St. Paul Globe.

Even President Elliot finds something favorable to say to the labor unions. This would seem to indicate that it is not the politicians alone who are willing to go on record as being hostile to that sacred thing, known in all public declarations as the cause of labor.

Kansas City Star.

President Elliot's elaborated views of labor and its problems ought to be fairly acceptable to the labor organizations. It is evident that the head of Harvard university not only has given much thought to the subject from the laboring man's standpoint, but that he has also found much in their organizations to merit approval. Trades unions must not assume that they have reached perfection. Nothing that results from organization is perfect, but it is nevertheless tremendously reassuring that President Elliot has not found the labor unions wholly bad.

Springfield Republican.

The condemnation so wrathfully passed upon President Elliot of Harvard by the American federation of labor because of certain alleged utterances by that educator was an unnecessary and ill-considered performance. For a great organization to hurl its anathemas at any individual, who has exercised the right of free speech, is rather jacking in dignity, not to mention its utter utility. How can it help the cause of organized labor to denounce President Elliot, even if he does believe that a scab is a hero. If he believes it he has a right to. In denouncing him the federation appears to dispute his liberty of thought as much as anything. There is nothing particularly surprising in the fulmination from New Orleans, for men are doubly human when their wrath is aroused, but the foolishness of the performance is no less conspicuous on that account.

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Gardner Daily Store News.

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So many things here the Boys would like for X-mas.

It's hard to tell which one they would like best.

A suit or overcoat of course would be most liked—and it's safe to say that a Gardner suit or overcoat should be the one—Both of these at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and up to \$10.00.

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